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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN ..... E. B. BRIGHTMAN

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. ☜

THE FIGURES on the Printed Address indicate the time to which you have paid. For instance: 26Apl1, means paid to the 26th of April, 1861. Subscribers will please examine these labels, as by doing so they will be always posted, and, if they wish to, can renew before the time to which they have paid expires, or detect any error or neglect in giving credit, and have the same rectified at once.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL, especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

THIS IS NO BOAST, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

Fatal Illness of General Jessup.

The telegraph reports that the veteran and distinguished General JESSUP, of the U. S. Army, was struck with paralysis, during Friday night, at Washington, and is not expected to survive the attack. The country will lose in him a loyal citizen and gallant soldier.

The Japanese.

The Japanese Embassy were cordially received and handsomely entertained at Baltimore on Friday, and at Philadelphia on Saturday. They proceed to New York to-day, and will probably spend this week in the great metropolis. The authorities and citizens of New York have made ample arrangements to give them a splendid reception.

Senator Sumner Threatened.

It would seem, from the telegraph reports, that Senator SUMNER is again threatened with violence, by some of the Southern firebrands, for giving utterance, in the United States Senate, to his convictions in regard to slavery. We do not believe that these threats will be put in force; but if they are, Slavery and not Mr. SUMNER, will be the chief sufferer. The North will not permit FREE SPEECH to be wantonly assailed in the Federal Capital, nor tolerate another appeal to brute force as an answer to undeniable facts and unpalatable arguments.

Carl Schurz.

Carl Schurz, the champion of Republican principles in the West, is one of Europe's best gifts to America. As in the ore the convulsing of earth, the granite fastness and iron formation is thrown to the apex of the heavings, so was it often happened that freedom is indebted to the revolutions of society for the granite character of her best exponents. Now that our hearts are one by the utterances that characterize the speech, it may not be amiss to familiarize ourselves with the leading features of a history so replete with interest, and so full of promise.—*Albany Evening Journal, June 7.*

With this glowing preface the *Journal* introduces to its readers the sketch of Mr. SCHURZ' life, heretofore published in this and other Western papers. The same number of the *Journal* contains the speech delivered by Mr. SCHURZ at our Ratification meeting in Albany Hall, and mention is called to it in the following editorial paragraph:

A GREAT SPEECH.—Let no one omit to read the speech we publish to-day. We are no unnecessary words when we entitle it "a great speech." Carl Schurz seems to be the rival of Kossuth in eloquence and patriotism, and is a marvellous acquaintance and comprehension of our institutions and philosophy of government. The speech should be the pioneer of Campaign Documents—the opening chapter of the great controversy.

DEMOCRATIC FEUD IN NEW YORK.—The New York Democratic politicians are getting by the ears in relation to the probable action of the forth-coming Baltimore Convention. Mr. JOHN CRANEE, a veteran "Hard," having written a letter in favor of DOUGLAS, the Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, late Democratic Secretary of State, replies to him in a sharp missive from which we extract the following:

The secret of Mr. Cramer's preference for Douglas, I breathe, lies in the fact that a son of his edits or writes for a Wisconsin Douglas paper. It is very natural that the old gentleman should agree with his son, and I do not complain of that. What I decry, and what you have not controverted and will not dare to assert is, that any perceptible portion of that class of Democrats heretofore known as Hards or Softs in this State, go with him and the Softs in Europe in this preference.

Since you have invited this controversy, I will progress far enough to add that it is my firm conviction, as a politician of some years experience in the politics of New York State, that Judge Douglas, if nominated at Baltimore, cannot in any event carry this State.

* * * * * * * * *

I repeat, and am content to leave the prediction to be verified by results, that the State of New York will not, cannot and shall not cast her electoral vote for support a Douglas this blessed year 1860; you and my college mate, Bread Cramer to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Mr. Douglas will get just the same manner of support that our Presidential electors received at Albany in last December, as you and I and the other members of the Hard delegation received from the Hunkers delegation at Cincinnati four years ago, and no more.

The Milwaukee public will be curious to learn what "DOUGLAS paper" a son of Mr. CRAMER "edits, or writes for." Surely this cannot be intended as "a favorable allusion" to our "family paper," the *Wisconsin*.

BLONDIN AT NIAGARA.—BLONDIN made his first transit at Niagara on Wednesday last. His rope is stretched across the gorge, immediately below the Suspension Bridge. All who have crossed the Bridge will remember how the rushing waters at that point, confined within a narrowing channel, boil and heave with fearful violence. It requires some nerve to look at the scene, unmoved, from the Bridge itself; but to view it from the slender thread on which BLONDIN crosses the awful chasm, might well appal the stoutest heart.

The Buffalo *Commercial* of Thursday thus describes the crossing:

"The time for starting from this side was fixed at four o'clock, but he did not start until five minutes before five. He cut very few "capers" on this occasion, stopping only two or three times and once, when about midway over, lying at full length on his back, with as much apparent unconcern as if stretched securely on his bed. When near the opposite shore, he made a brief pause, standing perfectly still, while a daguerrean artist took his "picture." The trip occupied about six minutes. On his arrival in Canada he was greeted by the people on that side with loud cheers. In a short time he started on his return and travelled back in a very orderly and sedate manner.

There were probably a thousand persons on the Bridge, and nearly that number in the different enclosures on this side; the various housetops in the vicinity were also crowded. In the enclosure on the Canadian side, the number was comparatively small. Altogether, we should imagine there were some twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons looking on from various points.

Blondin may truly be said to travel on his nerve and muscle, and a large supply of that same must be required to carry him 'over the water' safely, on his *air line route*.

It is understood that Mr. Blondin will repeat his crossings at intervals of about two weeks, and that, on the next occasion, something in the wonderful way will be introduced."

AN ACCIDENT occurred during the exhibition of DE HAVEN'S Circus, in St. Paul, by the giving way of the seats. Two persons escaped with broken limbs—the rest with slight bruises.

THE CUT WORM is committing great ravages in Marquette County, and the Oxford *Express* says that whole corn fields have been destroyed by them.

DROWNED.—A boy six years old, son of Mr. ORRIN DEAN, of Menasha, fell off the draw-bridge, at that place, on Saturday, June 2d, and was drowned.

Personal.

A young man named THOMAS JACKA, of Mineral Point, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a gun recently, as he was getting over a fence. His recovery is considered doubtful.

AMONG the latest arrivals on this side the Atlantic is HORACE MAYHEW, the popular author and one of the principal contributors to *Punch*.

THE seventh annual meeting of the N. Y. State Editorial and Typographical Association will be held at Buffalo on the 14th inst. The address will be delivered by Samuel Williams, Esq., of the *Morning Herald*, Utica.

THE COMING PRINCE.—At Quebec, they talk of chartering forty or fifty river and lake steamers, and going down the St Lawrence, *en masse*, to meet the Prince. The Parliament will assemble when he comes, present addresses and escort him to Montreal, where the Great Victoria Bridge is to be inaugurated by him.

IT IS NOW DECIDED that HEENAN and SAYERS, the two Champions, will come to this country together—yoked like a pair of lambs by interest rather than friendship—and entertain us with exhibitions of their manly art. New York will get up an ovation, of course.

DR. GEO. WILDER, of Mineral Point, has been appointed by Gov. Randall one of the Lunatic Asylum Trustees, in place of Levi Sterling.

WE UNDERSTAND, says the *Argus*, that Ezra H. Gleason, the defaulting and absconding Dane County Treasurer, has been heard of in Memphis.

HERE'S THE WAY our friend of the Madison *Argus and Democrat* ad vertises for a house:

WHO HAS A HOUSE TO RENT?—I want to rent a moderate sized house, located convenient to business and some place of public worship, with rooms to accommodate a family of five or six, that is free from rats, bedbugs and other nuisances, and the rent of which is somewhat less than the first cost of both house and lot.

Apply at this office without delay.

E. A. CALKINS.

THE Grant Co. *Witness* says that P. D. HENDERSHOT and J. LONG were digging a well on the lot of the former, in Platteville, and by accident came upon a large body of mineral. In drifting and "proving it up," by Saturday evening they had taken from the earth about 12,000 pounds. Some of the chunks weighed as much as 150 pounds each.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.—On Friday morning two prisoners by the name of JAMES WALTON and JOHN WILLIAMS, made their escape from the State Prison at Waupun. They were both arrested subsequently about eight miles from Waupun.

From Washington.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1860.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the Tariff programme, as arranged by the Democratic managers of the Senate, with a view to party effect. The Finance Committee, to-morrow morning, will report the section of Mr. Morrill's bill, which provides for a loan to cover the outstanding Treasury notes due on the 30th inst., striking out all that refers to the Tariff. A Tariff bill has been prepared by Mr. Bigler, which he intends to move as an amendment. His scheme is almost exclusively directed to Pennsylvania, with a full knowledge that it can never pass Congress, and will not be supported by the Democratic side in either House. It is an open but valueless bribe, concocted like the deception of 1844, and designed to operate on the Presidential election.

This is the most fatal blow which could be struck at Mr. Morrill's bill, coming, as it does, from a professional friend. If Mr. Bigler had co-operated a good faith, and enlisted any of the Democratic support which he promised, that bill would have had a fair chance. Since he has joined its worst enemies, there is no prospect of its passage.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

No interest whatever is manifested here in the proceedings of the Richmond Convention, next Monday. It will probably adjourn over to Baltimore.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Mason is expected to submit his report of the Harper's Ferry Committee at the close of this or the beginning of next week. If the minority think it requires any answer, their views will also be presented.—No evidence has yet been produced in any way sustaining the original charges.

DOUGLAS AT BALTIMORE.

The outside pressure for Mr. Douglas at Baltimore will be intense. Arrangements have been made to bring cannon from Cleveland, and all the accessories of popular demonstration will be called into requisition.—His friends intend to take the town by storm.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1860.

THE SOUTH ENDORSING THE CHARLESTON SECEDERS.

The news from Georgia and Alabama today, in regard to the action of their State Conventions, shows that the South will sustain the seceders, but that a fatal breach has occurred in the Democratic party which is past medicament. The regular Conventions of those States have, by very large majorities, endorsed the majority or Southern Platform, and sent delegates to Baltimore via Richmond, instructed to insist upon the extreme demands of the South, or make a second secession. An outside party, admirers of Douglas, have met at the same time and places, and sent delegates to Baltimore in the interest in the Little Giant. An "irrepressible conflict" must ensue at Baltimore, which it is safe to say will end in the total disruption of the party. In the Georgia Convention Douglas was beaten by about 4 to 1.

All the Democrats here who possess any calculating powers whatever, now concede the election of Lincoln. They say the only hope of their party is to endorse the nominations of Bell and Everett. What a fall is here, my countrymen!

THE WAUPACCA SPIRIT is jubilant over the commencement of the end. Hear it:

"Next Monday, the 11th day of June, the commencement upon the grade of this end of the Oshkosh and Wausau Road, near the City Mills, is to occur. Arrangements have been made by the ladies to be present with baskets of substantial aid, to furnish dinner and to encourage the laborers to their task. Every lady who can is urged to be on hand, with provisions to furnish the table, and with words of sympathy and encouragement! From all neighboring towns, we hope to see large delegations. Let there be an excitement created on that occasion which shall last through all the long term of labor necessary to complete the work. Every person who feels willing to work upon this great improvement, and take stock in payment is requested to be at work on Monday. Be not backward in doing yourselves and the public a lasting benefit."

WE OMITTED to correct a wrong statement made in the "Milwaukee Wisconsin," a short time since. We have good navigation on the Chippewa river all the season. There has been no time this spring that the water has been so low, but a good load could be taken; and at the present time the largest Mississippi steamer could come to Eau Claire. The "Wisconsin" only allowed us 17 inches of water.—*Eau Claire Free Press.*

CHILD POISONED.—A bright little boy aged five years, a son of Mr. Farlough, living near the depot, died on Thursday, from the effects of eating large quantities of the root of an herb known as crows foot; the poison did its work in a few hours. Children should not be made acquainted with plants of so powerful a nature, which, at this season, are unusually active.—*Juneau Co. Argus.*

Destructive Fire at Williamsburgh.

NEW YORK, June 9—3 P. M.

The fireworks manufactory of Hatfield & Son, in Williamsburgh, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing Charles Hatfield and Jacob Grask, and badly injuring three other workmen. The works occupied eight small brick buildings, and the explosion extended from building to building, until all but two—fireproof—were destroyed. Loss $27,000.

Another Triumph for Free Speech—C. M. Clay at Richmond, Ky.

Cassius M. Clay won another victory for free speech, and struck a good blow in behalf of Republicanism at Richmond, Ky., the county seat of Madison county, on the 4th inst. This was the day of the opening of the County Court, and a large number of people were of course present from the surrounding country.

Mr. Clay had publicly announced through both the papers issued at Richmond, that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets. The more violent portion of the Revolutionary Committee, we learn, were for silencing him.

At one o'clock, P. M., the large Court House was packed to its utmost capacity—Mr. Clay took up the Republican platform and read it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles laid down in that platform. Finding him prudent enough to avoid any mention of the mob one of the most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay *should be "shot through the head."* Mr. C. said he claimed the same equal rights as were allowed other parties, and that he would "STAND OR FALL THERE!" The clamor against him continued, but the great mass cried, "go on."

Mr. Clay then said: "Gentlemen, I see what you are after. If nothing but a fight will do you, we are ready for you. Now try it. Shall I speak, citizens, or not?" "Yes, yes, go on," was the response from the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out "no, no." To which Mr. C. replied—"Then go out," [great applause,] "if you don't want to hear!" And they went out, completely foiled in their attempts at assassination.

Mr. Clay made a strong speech, which told with great effect upon his large audience.—Many "Union" men, we are told, declared for Lincoln that day. Our Republican friends there are in good spirits. They say the cause is progressing, and that the day is not far distant when Kentucky will not only tolerate free speech, but will also range herself on the right side.—*Cin. Gazette, June 8.*

The Loss of the Steamer Arctic.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

ONTONAGON, June 1, 1860.

Your readers have doubtless heard before this of the loss of the Steamer "Arctic" on the 29th of May, by striking on the most northerly of the Huron Islands, on Lake Superior, during the dense fog. We left Marquette at 2 A. M., on Tuesday, the 29th, with sixty-five passengers, and a crew all told of about thirty-five—in all one hundred. At 6 o'clock in the morning the boat hauled up on her course for Portage Entry, and a few moments after, while running under check, struck the island about eight rods from the point. The captain and first officer were both on deck, but the dense fog which prevailed rendered it impossible to see more than a hundred yards ahead, and it was too late to attempt to stop. It became at once evident that the boat could not be saved, and the boats were at once lowered and the passengers taken ashore. The baggage, most of the furniture, and provisions followed; the cattle were thrown over and swam to the rocks; a camp built, and every thing done to save the freight,—but a heavy northeast gale springing up, accompanied with a tremendous sea, rendered it impossible. At noon the boat was abandoned, she having sunk to the main deck, with the sea running so the boat could not be approached with safety. She sunk entirely at 4 P. M., and one hour later the cabins and upper-works were gone, leaving nothing in sight but part of one wheel and the walking-beam. These followed at sundown.

The sea was now now running mountains high, and was dashing fearfully over the rocks. All the freight which had been thrown upon the rocks near where the vessel struck was washed off, as were also all the cattle excepting two. There were provisions, bedding and tents in abundance on the island, but the latter were but illy calculated to keep out the rain, and the passengers all were thoroughly soaked through before morning. On Wednesday it rained all day, and not until a short time before dark it cleared away. The second night was very comfortably passed under the circumstances, and the passengers awoke on Thursday morning to find a clear, bright day and the weather perfectly calm. A boat was sent to Portage Entry at sunrise with the news, but before the Portage Lake boats arrived, the steamer "Fountain City" came in sight and was signaled, and a most welcome sight it was. The passengers were taken on board, leaving the captain and crew at the island to pick up the scattered freight. All of the crew and most of the passengers worked with a will. The officers, from the captain to the cook, behaved like men, and nothing that could be done for the safety and comfort of the passengers under such circumstances was left undone.

One little incident deserves to be mentioned. A calf that was left on board managed by some means, when the upper works were washed off, to get upon the hurricane deck, which, being of strong canvass, did not break up. The chap stuck to his frail boat bravely, with the sea running in enormous waves, and was taken off the wreck by a party in the yawl. The little brute was at once taken in charge and treated as a passenger, and was probably made as bear a lion as any of the bovine species ever will be. When we went off to the *Fountain City* the calf was one of the first passengers, and the enthusiastic Teuton who claimed the little fellow exclaimed, as he was taken on board, "I no dakes dirty, vorty, or veefty dollar for dis ere oxen."

Yours, MARQUETTE

Admission of Kansas Postponed.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Mr. Green made his demonstration against Kansas in the Senate to-day, objecting principally to the boundaries, and urging the technical plea that the terms of the English bill had not been complied with.

Mr. Collamer answered him fully and successfully, exposing the weakness of these objections and assigning many conclusive reasons why the State should be admitted, and this cause of embarrassment relieved.

But a majority exhibited their foregone purpose to kill off the admission, and a motion to postpone this bill to take up an appropriation, which was regarded as a test vote, prevailed by six majority. Every one of the 26 Republicans was present and voted in the negative, seconded by Messrs. Pugh and Latham.

Thirty-three Democrats recorded themselves for the postponement, Mr. Bigler among the number, who excused himself on the pretext of a thin Senate, when sixty votes were cast, being probably the largest aggregate vote of the session. Thus have the Administration and the Democracy pursued Kansas with unrelenting hostility to the bitter end.

A YOUNG GIRL, about seventeen years of age, was found wandering about the streets of Philadelphia, on Friday, weeping bitterly. Upon being questioned by an officer, she stated that she was homeless and without friends. Her story was as follows: She was seventeen years of age and a native of Salem, N. J. Two years ago her father purchased a plantation near New Orleans, and, with his family moved there. The girl went to school a few miles from home, and a hired man was in the habit of carrying her backward and forward in a wagon. During these rides he succeeded in winning her affections, and in persuading her to elope with him. She stole $100 belonging to her father, and the couple came to Philadelphia, where the villain effected her ruin, and after obtaining all her money, and pledging nearly all her clothing, he deserted her. Having no means left, the poor creature was turned into the streets by the proprietor of the house where she had been staying. The girl refused to make an affidavit against the scoundrel who had betrayed her. She was sent to the House of Refuge until her family could be communicated with.

A FEMALE DUEL WITH BOWIE KNIVES.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* relates the following in his letter:

"Madrid gives us a good deal of scandal this week. The Countess de Cumbre Hermosa tried to cut her husband's throat with a razor while he was asleep, and did wound him severely; his crime was suspecting her of jealousy, and satisfying himself the suspicions were not unfounded. Then there has been a terrible duel with bowie knives, between two nuns at Las Salesas Monastery, one of the most aristocratic retreats in Spain, for no persons except widows or daughters of nobles are admitted to its cloisters. Both combatants were very severely wounded.

FORWARD SEASON.—Judge Clark informs us that the season this year is five days earlier than last, and very much earlier than any for the four years preceding, as the following table, showing when the Siberian Crab was in full blow, will show:

1856	May 19	1856	May 19
1857	" 30	1859	" 5
1858	" 29		

—*Baraboo Republic.*

The Greatest Trot Ever Made.

From the New York Tribune.

The first of two matches made between Flora Temple and Geo. M. Patchen came off yesterday.

At an early hour every avenue to the course was alive with a throng of carriages and pedestrians, and every train of cars overflowing with passengers. By 3 o'clock full fifteen thousand people were on the course, eager for the contest.

For some days before Monday last, the betting had been in favor of Flora, at 100 to 80; but on that day it became known that she had cut the heel of her near fore foot, and some fears were entertained that she might prove lame, and the odds on her fell off, and by Tuesday the betting had become even. This so rallied the confidence of the backers of Patchen, that by Tuesday evening the odds changed to his favor, and 100 to 90 was laid on him. By Wednesday morning the odds had increased to 100 to 80, and up to the hour of starting he had the call in the betting at that rate, and even as low as 100 to 75.

At 3 o'clock, amid the greatest interest and impatience of the crowd, the horses showed on the track. Flora came with both fore feet bandaged up, and seemed short in her step; otherwise she looked in tip-top order, her eye bright, her coat blooming, her spirits elastic. Should her feet give no trouble, she showed promise of a trot equal to any ever made by her. Patchen also showed the best of condition—the only thing noticeable being a little too much eagerness and excitability. When stripped, he looked fit to force out of Flora a greater race than she had ever made, or to beat her. The backers of each were assured as they took their preliminary trots. It was noted that the step of Flora had lost none of its elasticity, and that, with all the show of bandages, her feet were all right. The betting on time had been made for so low a figure as 2 m. 23 sec.; but after the horses had been seen, and in view of the fine day and the fine track, bets were made on 2 m. 22 sec. in a few instances, and were numerous that that time would be made if she beat him. Wonderful as this time is, its backers were justified, for two heats were done in less than 2 m. 22 sec.

FIRST HEAT.—Patchen drew the pole, and had the inside. After seven attempts, the horses got away on the eighth, with an even go off, but with a slight lead by Patchen.—This he retained round the turn to the quarter pole. As they swept off from the turn, Flora moved up, caught Patchen, and outfooting him, soon shuffled in front a length. A shout rent the air, bursting from the lungs of her thousands of partisans and backers. Down the straight stretch they sped, Patchen seeming to wake up to the task before him. By the time they reached the middle of the stretch he was going at a wonderful rate, and, in a few yards further on, caught her. A rally set in, and he headed. In they went with the same rattling pace, and he soon drew in front, and at the half mile pole showed a length clear.

The half mile had been done in one minute and ten seconds, and now the race seemed Patchen's—it was dollars to dimes. The half mile had never been done by Flora before in less time, and who could say the race was not Patchen's? After passing the half mile pole, Talman seemed to ease Patchen away, and at the centre of the turn Flora moved up, and the two went even head and head to the home straight stretch. The struggle then began, but Patchen kept the lead, and maintained it some distance, when McMann eased off the mare, and both kept their positions until within twenty rods of home, where Flora was called on, and dashed into one of her bursts of speed, for which she is so famous, and which ever give her the contest. With a rush, she headed the horse in six or eight rods; in a few strides, she drew ott a length in front.

Talman seemed caught by surprise, and was headed ere he recovered himself. A blow roused Patchen, and he burst away with a gait that astonished every one, but in vain; though he caught the mare—though every stride brought him nearer to her head, it was in vain; she passed the score a winner by a head, in the wonderful time of *two minutes and twenty one seconds.* A wild shout of admiration rent the air as Flora was proclaimed the winner of the best heat ever trotted. If she had added an additional laurel to her chaplet, so grand already, the horse had lost no honor—he had forced her to her noblest feat, and was beaten by a throatlatch only.

The heat over, the horses soon cooled off well and seemed as fresh as before the start. The betting now cleanged to 160 to 80, and even 50 on Flora. This did not seem justified by the heat, which had been a close and doubtful one, and was only won by the least distance at which judges can decide.

SECOND HEAT.—At length the bell sounded, and the rivals came up for the second heat. After three false starts, they got off. No trotter ever had such speed at the go-off as Flora, and with the inner track here, she showed in front at once, and maintained and increased her lead to the quarter pole, and when they swung into straight work was two lengths in advance. Here Talman called on Patchen, and with a terrific pace he flew after the little mare. Along the stretch it was a flight indeed, but speedy as she is, he drew to her, and at the middle he caught her.

As he placed his head on her quarter, the pace became killing, and carried him off his feet. A shout went forth, "He's up—he's up!" Away flew the nonpareil, and five or six lengths were opened between her and the horse before he was brought back to his pace and got to work. The heat seemed all over—for could anything catch Flora with but little more than half a mile to cover, and she so far in front? With ready tact, Talman not only gathered his horse to his pace and set him to his work, but forced him to an unsurpassed burst of speed. While this was passing, McMann eased Flora off, and had her in hand seeming to wait for Patchen.

The slackened pace of the one, and the increased pace of the other, soon brought Patchen up to within two lengths of her at the half-mile pole. And now began a brush. At the head of the turn he caught, with his head covering her quarter; they swept round the turn, and entered the home stretch, she having a head of three-fourths of a length.—A fourth of a mile is yet to be done; every inch is to be contested, and it was contested. A more beautiful trot was never seen; inch by inch he drew on her, inch by inch he gained, but all in vain. She came home the winner of the heat by a neck in two minutes twenty-four seconds. The time had fallen off three seconds from the last heat, but this was owing to the bad break made by Patchen in the second quarter. From the half-mile pole they went to the stand in one minute and eight seconds!—the best half mile ever trotted!

After this heat the mare seemed distressed, and did not cool off well. The horse, though not apparently so much distressed, likewise did not cool well. Betting now went begging any fair rate, and the best odds that Flora's backers could get were five to one, and but little at that.

THIRD HEAT—Flora had the track, and led in going round the turn; in going along the back stretch Patchen lapped Flora and passed her at the half mile pole; he increased the distance in going round the turn, and was fully two lengths ahead at one time, but it was speedily reduced on entering upon the home stretch, and a great struggle took place in coming down to the gate, where Flora had the advantage, and maintained it, as, amid the usual noisy yells and other demonstrations of approbation for Flora, Patchen broke up as he passed the distance post, and Flora won the heat and the race in 2 minutes 21 1-2 seconds.

The scene at this time was most exciting, and cheer upon cheer was sent up for Flora.

The same horses will trot at the Union Course on Tuesday, June 12, 2 mile heats, best two in three, for $1,000.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.
Flora Temple	1	1	1
George M. Patchen	2	2	2
Time Trotting	¼ mile. ½ mile. ¾ mile. 1 mile.		
	M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S.		
First heat	—55 1:10 1:16 2:21		
Second heat	—38½ 1:11½ —:— 2:24		
Third heat	—36 1:10 —:— 2:21½		

ANOTHER BAD ACCIDENT.—The spirit of mischief seems to have taken possession of the little three-year-olds in this city. Already this week, we have had the painful duty of announcing the death of two; and now we have to record another accident which may prove fatal. On Wednesday, a little boy of Mr. Wm. Phelps, aged three years, living on the Plank Road, near the Frontier House, ran out into the street and commenced whipping a horse standing near the gate; in retaliation for which, he received a kick over one of his eyes, that must have sent him eight or ten feet. At last accounts the child was alive and hopes were entertained that he might recover, but it is extremely doubtful.—*Racine Journal.*

RAILROAD SURVEY.—A party of engineers left town this afternoon to prosecute the survey on the contemplated line of railroad from Winona to La Crosse. The permanent location of the line will be made shortly, and the right of way obtained.—*Winona Rep. June 8.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1.30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:50 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Cleveland* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Fort Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the the Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port, starting from Olmsted's dock.

Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of the Second Ward are requested to meet at KORMAN'S saloon, on Third street, next Monday, the 11th of June, at half past seven o'clock p. m. A full attendance is expected, as important business will be before the meeting.

THE WARD COMMITTEE.

Celebration of the "Fourth."

A meeting of citizens was held on Saturday evening in the parlor of the Newhall House. L. H. KELLOGG, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and W. HENRY HOLLAND, Secretary. On motion of T. H. EVISTON, a committee was appointed to solicit funds and prepare a programme. The motion was adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed on the committee:

S. S. DAGGETT,	CALEB WALL,
J. A. HELPENSTEIN,	S. H. MARTIN,
DAN. SCHULTZ,	H. L PAGE,
O. E BRITT,	J. A. PHELPS.

The committee was empowered to add to the numbers and to fill vacancies.

The chairman, Mr. KELLOGG, said that he was authorized to state that certain citizens were having prepared a stand of silk colors, to cost from $75 to $100, which were to be rowed for, and awarded at the conclusion of the trial—which trial was open to all competition from at home or abroad.

After some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The thing being now fairly started, it is to be hoped that our citizens will not be backward in lending the necessary aid to consummate the arrangements.

PIC-NIC EXCURSION.—The several Lodges of Good Templars in this city, are engaged in perfecting arrangements for a pleasure excursion and pic-nic, to come off near the close of this month, probably on the 27th. The intention is to charter a train of cars, or a steamboat, (the latter, however, is thought impracticable, from the impossibility of accommodating all who would desire to join in the excursion on a steamboat) and proceed to some grove within the range of 20 or 30 miles, and have a pic-nic.

Well, that's sensible. Nobody can enjoy "things" better than the Good Templars, if they try.

A person cannot do a more sensible thing than "go on" a pic-nic. Pic nics are the heighth of common sense—especially in June; and more especially when the cold water ladies are along.

MILWAUKEE BUSINESS MEN.—The Weekly McGregor *Press* pays our business men and the Chicago Railroad, the following handsome compliment:

"While in Milwaukee last week we looked through several of the immense dry goods and other commercial houses of that City, and saw enough to convince us that goods can be bought in Milwaukee as cheap or cheaper than they can in Chicago, and no North Iowa Merchant who buys goods that side of New York, should fail to visit Milwaukee in his route. In most cases we are sure they will not have need of going farther. Aside from the advantages and attractions presented by Milwaukee, a ride over the excellent and admirably conducted Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, which runs for nearly a hundred miles along the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan, will more than repay the lover of the beautiful in nature, for the expenses of his whole journey. Now darting through beautiful groves, now emerging from them into full view of the broad Lake, dotted with steamers and sails, now gliding amid green fields and orchards and past the neatest towns and villages, the smoky cloud which ever envelopes Chicago, appears in the east, before a single feeling of weariness comes over the delighted traveller. Travellers from North Iowa to Chicago or the East pass over the Milwaukee & Chicago road."

MR. MEYERS' CURIOSITIES.—Mr. J. J. MYERS, who has recently returned from the eastern coast of Africa with a collection of curiosities and samples of the produce of the country, opened his collection to the public on Saturday, opposite the Post Office, on Wisconsin St. The "museum" is worth seeing, and Mr. MYERS, who is an intelligent man, with a good fund of information concerning Africa, will readily impart any information in his power. The admittance is only ten cents.

MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—We understand that the Hon. HANS CROCKER, of this city, has been appointed, by Judge MILLER, of the U. S. Court, Receiver for the whole of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad, and will take possession in a day or two. The appointment is one eminently "fit to be made." In the hands of Col. CROCKER the interests of the company and of its creditors will be secure.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—Mr. DENNIS CULLIGAN, who takes the U. S. census for the First and Seventh Wards, is doing the work faithfully and well. If all the Deputy Marshals in the State discharge their duties as intelligently as Mr. CULLIGAN does his, the census of 1860, so far as Wisconsin is concerned, will be a reliable one.

OYSTERS.—RAYMOND is still receiving fresh Baltimore oysters every Saturday afternoon. They are as nice and fresh as those received in Fall or Winter. Depots corner of Reed and Oregon streets, and at H. C. LIVINGSTON'S, corner of Spring and West Water streets.

FOR DETROIT, CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.—The splendid upper-cabin screw steamer *Galena*, Capt. STEELE, leaves the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. dock to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., for the above and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the office, foot of East Water street. GRIFFIN & FLINT, Agents.

MELMS serves up Book Bier to-day at his saloon in Ludington's block. The well known qualities of MELMS beverage warrants us in saying, his popular establishment will be besieged. Lunch will be served as usual.

Caleb is asked to Explain.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in your paper this morning several new advertisements of CALEB'S. I always look for them as soon as the editorials are devoured, considering them a little touch above "Mrs. Partington's" effusions. Surely, he would "take the knife" if he were to enter into a prize competition with that distinguished lady.—Now, I have always been inclined to think that CALEB intended to be a man strictly invariable in his observance of truth, however great a proportion of India rubber his conscience might actually contain, but I am strongly inclined to the opinion that CALEB misstates, or is laboring under some slight aberration of mind or morals, when he informs the public that he has "had *left with him* ten acres of land all enclosed and under cultivation, with a block house." I'd like to have CALEB explain it. I wish to know how it was brought to town, and where he managed to store it. I would also like to have him explain, if he pleases, another thing, to wit: that he has "a beautiful country residence containing 40 acres." I was not aware that there was, in the country, any residence gotten up on so magnificent a scale, as to be capable of containing such an amount of land. It must certainly be very thin land, and is packed away in layers, perhaps.

I can credit almost anything from CALEB'S lips or pen, but I would like very much to have him explain, Messrs. Editors, I'd like to have him EXPLAIN. CALEB should bear in mind when he writes, that he is very deep, and he should accordingly endeavor to bring himself down to the level of the ordinary understanding.

I firmly believe that "auctions were started in Rome about the year 105, and were first held for the sale of military spoils, among soldiers behind a spear stuck in the ground," and there can be no doubt, (as CALEB supposes,) that the said "spear was painted red." CALEB don't say with what it was painted, but it was probably with blood, as the sale of the spoils could not have been held prior to an engagement. I believe all this, but when he tells us that he has "had left with him," such a bulky thing as ten acres of land, I'm rather inclined to think "it savors," although I have every confidence in CALEB'S ability to explain, and hope he will do so.

Yours, INQUIRY.

MILWAUKEE, June 8, 1860.

(Our correspondent is not as sharp as CALEB after all, and it remains for us to tell him that Mr. WALL undoubtedly worded his advertisement in this particular manner for no other reason than to "bring out" somebody in the papers, and thus secure for it an extra publicity.)

MR. EDITOR:—I had almost made up my mind to say no more about hogs and cows, but to-day I saw with my own eyes a black cow, with a long and short horn, manage to get the

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
MADISON BRAYTON, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. H. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

Our District Convention.

The District Committee for this, the First Congressional District, consists of the following gentlemen: B. DOMSCHKE, Milwaukee; HENRY LUES, Kenosha, WYMAN SPOOKER, Walworth; W. K. WEBDING, Racine, and W. D. BACON, Waukesha. We suggest to these gentlemen that they take an early occasion to compare views as to the best time and place for holding a Republican Mass District Convention; and make public their decision as speedily as may be. A correspondent of the SENTINEL has suggested this city as the place and the 27th day of the present month as the time, for the proposed gathering. The *Atlas* seconds the suggestion; and we learn that it meets with favor in other parts of the District. But the Committee can readily ascertain, by an interchange of opinions, what time and place will best suit the mass of our friends in the District. The main thing is to call the Convention at as early a day as possible. Let us meet together, ratify the nominations, and then go to work *in earnest*, to organize for the campaign. It is to be no holiday contest, even in this staunch Republican State; though if the work is done up as it *should* be, we shall keep our Republican majority up to the high-water mark of 1856.

The Rejection of Kansas.

The *News* of Saturday astonished its readers and the public by the following declaration:

"There is now very little if any prospect of the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas at this session, and Mr. SUMNER is responsible for its postponement."

A poor excuse, it is said, is better than none; and the *News* could not well find a poorer one for an intolerable wrong. The idea of holding Mr. SUMNER responsible for the factious and unwarrantable conduct of the Democratic majority, is original, to say the least. The pretence that his speech is the cause of the postponement of the Kansas bill, is palpably absurd. It has been manifest, for weeks past, that the Democratic majority did not intend to pass the bill at this session. This purpose has been openly avowed, and was carried out in the party vote by which the bill was laid aside the other day.

Kansas is kept out of the Union by Democratic votes to punish her for preferring Freedom to Slavery, and to prevent her from voting for a Republican President next November. That is the whole story. The Democrats in the Senate had the *power* to exclude Kansas, and they have not scrupled to use it. It is a wanton, arbitrary and inexcusable outrage, and one which should call down upon the perpetrators the condemnation of every impartial press and the severest censure of the People.

The Republican Platform.

The platform adopted by the Convention at Chicago, while entirely acceptable to the Republican party, sorely troubles our Democratic opponents. Finding it impregnable to their assaults, they undertake to say that it does not truly reflect the Republican sentiment. The *News* of Saturday insists that "it is now made manifest by the speech of Mr. SUMNER, that the platform is not a true exponent of Republican principles." Scarcely. Mr. SUMNER speaks for himself; the Chicago Convention spoke for the Republican party. The platform there adopted has been cordially endorsed, everywhere, by the leaders, the press and the masses of the Republican party; and is the only authorized and accepted declaration of Republican principles and Republican policy.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—The Chicago Convention accomplished one thing very effectually. It opened the eyes of the Democratic journals to the shining qualities and eminent public services of Senator SEWARD. Heretofore the Democratic papers have been accustomed to speak in disparaging and denunciatory terms of Mr. SEWARD, his doctrines and public career. Now all that is changed, and they have no language but praises for the great statesman of New York. The last number of the Appleton *Crescent*, for instance, publishes a letter from its New York correspondent in which the following passage occurs:

"There is not a candid, intelligent man, north or south, who would hesitate to pronounce Mr. Seward qualified by capacity, education and experience in public affairs for the position of President of the United States, were it not for his fanatic-savory fanaticism which mars the symmetry of one of the most complete minds in every other respect that has ever adorned the Senate chamber.

All true save the "fanaticism." But the Democratic press never would have discovered, or, at least, never would have admitted the fact, but for the result at Chicago.

STRONG TESTIMONY.—That veteran and respectable journal, the *National Intelligencer*, says of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that he is "justly entitled by his private worth and proved ability to wear with dignity and honor" any office that can be bestowed upon him. Of Mr. HAMLIN, the same paper says "his long career in the Senate of the United States has familiarized his name to all our readers, who, with us, will bear testimony to the fidelity and industry with which he has fulfilled the high public trusts confided to him by the people of the State which he has so long, in part, been called to represent."

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.—The workmen employed in Charles Kellogg & Co's Foundry and Machine shop, a large majority of whom are good Republicans, yesterday raised a liberty pole one hundred feet in hight, and upon it hoisted a mammoth flag, nine by twenty-four feet in size. The flag is white with a red and blue border. The inscription on it reads:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN!
PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY.

It was run up with three hearty cheers for the candidates whose names it bears.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Republican Rally.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Republicans in this vicinity are all awake, and movements for organization of Republican Clubs, and for Ratifying the Chicago Republican nominees are being made.

In pursuance of a call the friends of freedom and equality met at the Adland's school house the 6th inst., to organize a Republican Club, and ratify the nomination of Honest Old Abe.

Hon. R. LANGLAND in the Chair, THOS. ADLAND Secretary. After the Chair had stated the object of the meeting, the Club was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Hon. R. LANGLAND.
Vice President—H. L. GILMORE.
" " THOS. ADLAND.
Recording Secretary—R. ADLAND.
Corresponding Secretary—GEO. COOTE.
Treasurer—A. BRITTON.

Appropriate remarks were then made by several friends of the Republican cause, after which the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The history of the present Democratic Administration in its subserviency to the exactions of the slave power, has fully developed the necessity of a reform in the Federal Government, to first principles, as in practice by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. And to obtain these ends the Republican party has been organized. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do heartily concur in, and approve of the principles of the National Republican platform of 1860.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President of the United States, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice President, meet our unqualified approbation, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and proper means to secure their election next November.

The meeting then adjourned, and gave three cheers for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. REPORTER.

North Cape, June 7, 1860.

New Paper at Watertown.

We are apprised by Mr. John Lawton, lately connected with the Dodgeville *Northron*, that he has just forwarded to the city of Watertown a printing office, pursuant to the immediate issue of weekly Republican paper. As there is now no Republican paper published in that thriving town, we know of no reason why the project of Mr. Lawton is not a good one. Success to the enterprise. It is to be called the *Republican*.

WATERTOWN, June 6, 1860.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—*Dear Sir:*—Enclosed please find an article taken from the Daily *Free Democrat*, of the 4th inst, relative to the new Republican paper about to be started here.

As it overlooks the important fact that we have an effective German Republican paper called the *Volks Zeitung*, which is doing good service in the cause, please correct the erroneous inference to be drawn from the article by proper notice. Yours,

REPUBLICAN.

HABITS OF THE JAPANESE.—The Japanese are very fond of children, and caress all that they meet in the halls of the hotel.—They have lately been in the habit of going out in groups of two and three, and sometimes singly, walking the whole length of the avenue, visiting shops, and gratifying their curiosity concerning our affairs. Usually they are attended by lads that have made their acquaintance, and they walk along, holding their hands, and smiling on their young white-faced friends, as if perfectly happy in their society. At a private concert in WILLARD's saloon, little TOMMY was surrounded by Washington boys, and he sat with arm an around the neck of each of the two next him, evidently proud of his young American acquaintances.

MR DOUGLAS' ABSENCE ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Republican papers speak of the absence of Mr. Douglas from the Senate, when the vote was taken on the postponement of the Kansas bill, as strange and significant. He was detained at his house by the death of a child, but was paired off with Mr. Clay, of Alabama. It seems to us that this ought to be satisfactory to the Republicans.—*News of Saturday.*

Undoubtedly the Republicans are satisfied with this explanation of Mr. DOUGLAS' absence from the Senate at the time mentioned. They have no disposition to deal unjustly by the Illinois Senator.

Supreme Court Decisions.—Syllabus of the Unpublished Opinions.

Prepared expressly for the Madison State Journal.

[Copy-right secured by entree in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the District of Wisconsin.]

Harvey Durkee, Appellee, vs. Joseph Stringham, Appellant; Henry Stringham, Wesley Truesdall, Isaac Taylor, et al., in Equity; and Joseph Stringham, Appellant, vs. Harvey Durkee, Isaac Taylor, et al., Appellees. Cross Bill, in Equity.

APPEAL FROM MILWAUKEE CIRCUIT COURT.

Where certain parties, associated in the formation of a joint stock company, for the purpose of holding—(in the name of a trustee)—and improving real estate, and manufacturing lumber, &c.; and to that end, fixed the nominal amount of their capital stock, and apportioned the same, issuing transferrable certificates therefor, to the several parties in interest; *held*

That these certificates represented an interest in the real and personal property of the association, which a court of equity would protect, and which could be sold or mortgaged by the owner, like other species of property; which sales or pledges had the effect to convey or encumber his proportion of the joint property, subject to the indebtedness of the association, and the equitable rights of the other parties.

An appeal, in Chancery, by one or more of several defendants, or plaintiffs, taken from the decree of the court below generally, and not from any collateral, separate or distinct ruling, opens the whole case in the appellate court for examination, and for the reversal, affirmance, or such modification of the decree as the whole merits and equities of the case seem to require.

Semble. The verbal admissions of a party are even to be received with caution; they are liable to be misunderstood by the witnesses retailing them, who may have, unintentionally, made important omissions; and they ought not to overcome and destroy the force of a settlement deliberately made by the parties in interest, and who must have known the true state of the account they were adjusting.

After a protracted litigation, with a full development of the facts, and all the necessary parties before the court, to enable it to do complete justice, the cause ought not to go out of court upon any merely technical objection, or nice point of practice.

Peter Keenan, Plaintiff in Error, vs. the State of Wisconsin, Defendant in Error.

ERROR TO THE GRANT CIRCUIT COURT.

Keenan was indicted in Grant County, April 1857, for the murder of Peter Fagan.—On the trial it was proved that Keenan and Fagan were fighting, and when Keenan was taken off from Fagan a severe wound with a knife was found upon him. Keenan was arrested and his hands and feet tied, and he was roughly treated. While in this condition he was asked what he had been doing, and cried and said, "I did not mean to kill him—I only intended to cut him." He also said, "Some words passed and Fagan asked me to get out of doors—had no idea of killing him." He was badly tied, and there were threats used towards him. One of the petit jurors had not been naturalized; and they were allowed to separate during the trial. On these facts the Court holds—

Confessions freely and voluntarily made by a prisoner charged with crime, though under arrest, are admissable in evidence.

Persons present at the scene of a homicide or felony, may arrest the offender and hold him in custody without a warrant from a magistrate.

To disqualify a juror on the ground of alienage, the best evidence which the nature of the case admits, must be produced. It is not sufficient that the records of the Courts of the county where he resides, have been examined, and no record of naturalization has been found.

After conviction, the presumption is that the jurors were competent, and satisfactory evidence must be produced to establish the contrary, before the verdict will be disturbed for that cause.

On the trial of capital offences the better rule is to hold, in cases of separation of the jurors during the trial, that unless it appears that the separation of the jurors was not followed by improper conduct on their part, nor by any circumstance calculated to exert an improper influence on the verdict, the verdict should be set aside in case of conviction.

In such case of separation, it is incumbent on the prosecution to show that the separation worked no harm to the defendant.

In order to reduce the offence of inexcusable or unjustifiable homicide to manslaughter in the fourth degree, under section 20, of chap. 133 of the Rev. Stat., the involuntary killing must be without a cruel or unusual weapon, and without any cruel or unusual means.

Sections 12, 14 and 20 of chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes considered.

CANANDAIGUA TO BALTIMORE.

The Scenery—The Towns—The Heavy Rains—The Weather.

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 6th, 1860.

DEAR SENTINEL:—The rapidity of modern locomotion makes quick work with latitude and longitude. In twenty-four hours I have passed full four degrees nearer the tropics. A most agreeable journey, over a new and interesting route, has transferred me from the rural shades of that "sleeping beauty, (Canandaigua,) to the graceful elegance of the "Monumental City."

Undoubtedly the most direct route from Western New York to the South is by the way of Williamsport and Harrisburgh. To Elmira by the Canandaigua branch of the New York and Erie railway is a ride of sixty-eight miles. This road has undergone extensive repairs since it passed under the management of the Erie, and its track is now in running order. It is not too much to say that the Erie is now one of the best operated roads in the country. Its cars are wide and clean, its trains are run with regularity safety and speed, and all its officers and employees, unlike those of many other large corporations, endeavor to perform their duty to the satisfaction of the travelling public.

As soon as you leave Elmira for Williamsport the scenery along the way begins to become strikingly picturesque. We started yesterday morning at half past four, and as the early mists rolled up from the hill-sides, the dark, rugged, broken landscape around us burst upon the view. Mountains, half covered with pines and bristling with jagged rocks, rise abruptly on either side, and tower threateningly above the puny train, that winds insignificantly around their base, through narrow valleys and deep gorges and dark ravines. Occasionally on either hand stretches a slender strip of rich bottom land, in meadow or planted with corn, but irregular in shape, and, especially below Canton, rarely of considerable extent. Crazy looking bridges, ancient and slender, span swift rivulets that dash over rocky beds hastening to the not distant river. At Ralston Station the romantic features of the route are most marked; and all along the Lycoming creek are beautiful views—the scene now rocky and precipitous and again clothed in the dark, rich verdure, which at this season is most brilliant and luxuriant.

Leaving Williamsport by the Pennsylvania Northern Central, we immediately cross the west branch of the old Susquehanna, with its familiar rafts of floating logs, and its quaint habitations of primitive structure along shore. Williamsport—a place of some thirty-five hundred inhabitants—is a thriving village, supporting two newspapers and several churches—proofs of the intelligence and morality of the population, which must be deemed conclusive. Here runs out the Catanissa Railroad—said to be the most crooked in the country. The track of the Northern Central still clings to the river bank, and repeatedly crosses and re-crosses the stream in a few miles. In many places the road is built close under the edge of the stony mountain side, whose rough, hard face shows its granite teeth close to our car window, while the serpentine river meanders upon the other side; and beyond, the margin of the green bottom land fills the little vale and skirts the base of another ridge, equally steep and equally rugged.

After passing Sunbury—a village of moderate pretensions, some fifty miles above Harrisburgh—the railway runs for a long distance along the left bank of the Susquehanna, which, increased now by the union of the north and west branches, here becomes a broad and handsome sheet of water. A few miles above Dauphin, looking across the river to our right, we perceive the entrance of another tributary, which adds perceptibly, not only to the volume of the current, but to its *consistency*. For it proves to be the Juniata—not as the ballad of "bright Alfaretta" has it, "the blue Juniata," but the muddy, the very "ily" Juniata.—Heavy rains have made it a yellow, tumbling river. Indeed, the entire route, and especially nearer Baltimore, exhibits to the eye abundant evidences of the late storm.—The streams are all swollen and turbid. The earth's surface is drenched and flooded, and every now and then, from the guttered hill-sides, an impromptu cascade—a juvenile Niagara, as short-lived as it is dirty, leaps down with all the dash and boisterousness of an experienced waterfall.

At Dauphin, a place of about 2,500 inhabitants, we cross the Susquehanna upon a well-constructed bridge, seven-eighths of a mile in length, built of wood upon numerous solid stone piers. Here, also, and a short distance down the stream, the Pennsylvania Central makes its transit of the river, upon a bridge of about equal size.

Nine miles more, and we again cross, to Harrisburgh for dinner, and to connect with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh trains. The city presents an attractive appearance and contains many handsome buildings, among which is the Capitol, situated upon an eminence in the south part of the town. Harrisburgh is one hundred and six miles from Philadelphia, eighty-five from Baltimore, two hundred and forty-seven from Pittsburgh, and has a population of about 10,000. Backing over again to the west side, we soon quit the Susquehanna for good, leaving the river quite to our left, while we run nearly due south to Baltimore.

The distance from Elmira to Baltimore is two hundred and fifty-six miles, and by this route it is run in thirteen hours. There are several things to commend this route to travellers who may come to the Baltimore Convention, or any other time to this city, viz: the scenery is splendid; there is no dust, because the road is wholly ballasted with stone and there is scarcely a grain of dirt near the track; and, thirdly, the managers are gentlemen, for, if all the employees are as fit for their places as Conductor BESSEY, on the Erie, and JOHN MILLER, on the Northern Central of Pennsylvania, no complaints will ever be made of that insolent indifference characteristic of the officials of certain other roads.

We were landed here at the "Eutaw House" in season for tea. What I have to say of the Monumental City must be deferred until my next letter. The Japanese are to be here to-morrow, and I shall, of course, see them and invite them to visit Milwaukee—knowing they have not time to go, and there is no danger of their accepting. My next will describe the Embassy of the great Tycoon. It is not very warm here, the mercury this morning, at ten o'clock, stands at 73° in the shade. BADGER.

EXCITEMENT IN WAUPACA.—There was an exciting investigation before C. Belden, Esq., of this village, commencing on Saturday last and ending yesterday. It was on a charge of Mr. Clark, of Farmington, against Mr. Provost, for threatening to kill him. It is generally known that the domestic relations existing between Mr. Provost and wife have been of a stormy nature since their residence here. During the prevalence of one of these gales last week, Mrs. Provost invited Mr. Clark to the house for protection against her husband. The defendant, who was living in the barn near the house, felt uneasy at the appearance of things, and went to the window and threatened to kill Clark, if he did not leave. At this Mr. Clark came to Waupaca and made his complaint.

During the progress of the investigation, Clark whipped Mr. C. O. Brown's boy; whereupon Brown belted Clark. But the chief incident occurred between the loving Mr. and Mrs. Provost, on the Court House steps. From some remark made by Mr. Provost, his wife became greatly excited, and began to scratch up his face in the most felicitous style, soon covering him with blood. The justice dismissed the case, there being no cause of action.—*Waupaca Spirit.*

GIRLS ROWING.—At the opening of the Staten Island Railroad, a boat containing excursionists was escorted homeward by half a dozen rowing clubs of Theodore Weid's school, made up principally of girls in short Balmoral petticoats, without hoops, and short legged pantaloons fastened below the knee, *a la Turc*, calling forth much applause from those on board the steamer. It is said that all of them can swim in case of accident.

The Burch Divorce Case.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We publish on our first page, the defence of Mrs. Burch from the charge of infidelity brought against her by her husband. We would rather be spared the necessity of making such an affair as this public. It is not our habit, and does not suit our tastes. If the accusation had been made in the ordinary way, we would have let the defence meet it with disproof, on the trial; and so far as this community is concerned, with the record and experience of her youthful life here, and of all that friends and acquaintances have learned of her womanly demeanor, in the home from which she has been thrust. But a cruel ingenuity made her her own accuser: and the fact of her confessions and written admissions was paraded through the press, in a way to undo all the presumptions which character and conduct furnished.

To those who declared it impossible to believe that a modest and virtuous girl—no flirt, no belle, no devotee of fashion—but a humble, discreet, pious mother of children, would be thus grossly guilty, the answer was pointed to in her own admission. If she is true, that must be untrue—if she is pious, it cannot be false; if she is a true wife and mother, she cannot have thus belied herself, in either relation.

But the wife and mother explains here, under what physical and moral coercion, she a weak and perplexed woman, was forced and deceived into this fatal error. We know nothing more repulsive than the history it presents. There is always something revolting in a husband forcing a wife to become the witness of her own dishonor, even when his wrongs are real. It was the worst act in the Sickles drama, that he had done this thing, even in the extremity of an anger that culminated in frenzy and horrors. When a wife is innocent, and the guilty husband plays upon her fears, or deludes her hopes so as to make her the instrument of her own destruction and drives her to the suicide of her own honor, it reveals a character of unmeasured malignity and ignobility of soul. We do not make this accusation against Mr. Burch.

It is this wife of many years, the mother of his children, that makes it, and charges it home, with a particularity and detail, that he can only meet, by impaling to her a new form of falsehood, and one that his own testimony will refute, for, to make out his case, he admitted her to be frank and truthful in her penitence. What a picture does she not present! A husband who is a Peckaniff and a Dombey in one, cold, grasping at money, making his affections subservient to it, and actually accumulating the charges of his domestic dishonor, and pilingthem up as if no one could make usury upon them, proportioned to the grossness of his capital—drawing sight drafts on paramours, taking acceptances and assignments from the wife, bringing in his business partner to unite in the transaction, and finally protesting his dishonored wife under a notorial seal! In all things (except the three days of grace,) playing the banker.

But in this case, and in all such cases, we assume not the prerogative to judge! We merely desire to explain our motives for publishing this plea, in which a woman explains how she weakly and foolishly signed testimony against herself; and to express the emotions to which her story in this community, where she was known as a girl, gives rise. We have no doubt there is another side to the case; nor that Mr. B. will present it with coolness and systematic precision and an accumulation of detail on his side, that he has prepared, since his first formal, the purpose, to sever this nuptial tie. But it is not necessary for him to do this. This public scandal is itself a divorce. No wife, thus wronged by public accusation, can be asked to unite again with a husband. Whichever accusation is right, that of conspiring to accuse of infidelity, or that offence itself, the work is done as effectually as if a court had decreed it. And this is why it is a public offence to make parade of accusations like these, which compromise the peace of families, and weaken the public sense of domestic purity. In nine cases out of ten, accusations like these are unsustainable and fall dead, and the parties (if the outside world is not called in to witness and interfere) find happiness in re-union. But publicity, and particularly that of the press and of the courts, prevents this, and even where spotless innocence is proved in the end, leaves a wound that never closes.

Auction Sales.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I AM NOW REMOVED TO THE STORE No. 158 East Water street. It is directly opposite to Mitchell's Bank. I think I have now one of the best stands for auction business in our city. All who have any business in my line will please give me a call. CALEB WALL.

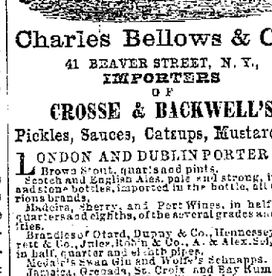
The firm of OGDEN & WALL is dissolved. I will at present occupy the same office for real estate purposes, and attend to all business, such as obtaining loans, collecting mortgages, and renting houses. Insurances can be obtained in first class Eastern Companies at current rates.

In order to make my annual report of the improvements which are now going on in the various Wards of our city, the Inspector with his assistants are urged to make out a correct list of the improvements which are now going on in the various Wards of our city. The Inspector with his assistants are requested to do so as soon as possible. Milwaukee city is yet alive and going ahead, and will continue to do so. Persons who have funds to invest in family residences will please call and see me, as I can recommend such. CALEB WALL,
City Land Agent.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

DRY GOODS SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, June 13th, at 10 o'clock, I will sell a variety of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Linens, shirting flannels, drillings, checks, ticks, satinetts, flannels, prints, delaines, lawns, silks, cassimeres, cloths, vestings, hosiery, gravats, &c. Also, tobacco, cigars, &c., and a variety of other articles. CALEB WALL.

Sauces, Spices, &c.



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IMPORTERS
OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.
Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, at reasonable brands.
Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several grades and qualities.
Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessy, Martell & Co., Jarnac, Castillon & Co., & Alex. Seignette; in half, quarter and eighth pipes.
Meyer's Swan Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps.
Jamaica, Grenada, St. Croix Rum and Scotch Whiskey.
Sherry, Tenerife and Marseilles Madeira
Burgundy and pure juice Port.
Champagne Wines, quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, S. H. Mumm & Co., Heidsieck, Roeche, Fils & Brouet, &c., &c., the latter in ½ pipes and magnums of 2 quarts.
Claret Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Brandenburg & Co., and Cruse Frere & Fils, and Bordeaux Burgundies.
Hock Wines, still and sparkling in all their varieties, in cases and small bottles, from Henckel & Co., Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynthe, Kirschwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.
Choice Teas—Oolong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.
English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.
Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.
Guillon, I. & I. Cook's and Geo. Nelson's.
Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles, Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of the very finest quality.
Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.
Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.
Havana Segars, &c., &c.

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Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
—OF—
HALLET & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.
MELODEONS,
OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON.
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments,
—AT—
A. B. VAN COTT'S
New Music Store, on Main St,
NEXT TO WISCONSIN ST.

PIANOS FOR RENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Highest Prices allowed for old Pianos in exchange for new ones.
The high reputation that Pianos and Melodeons of the above named factories have gained all over the Eastern states; the models received at different fairs, with the several premiums awarded, together with the opinions of the most distinguished Pianists and Musicians, and that of the Press, present a weight of testimony therein for that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument, worthy to be patronized by the public.
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PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY

J. S. FARRINGTON,
No. 131 Spring St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IS NOW MANUFACTURING Pianos of all styles, and at prices to suit the times. Work warranted to equal any eastern made instruments both in Tone and finish.
N. B. Tuning and Repairing of all kinds of musical instruments well and promptly done.
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Market Square, - - - - Milwaukee,
D. UPMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Wettstein Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been put in complete repair, provided with new furniture throughout; and is now ready for the reception of guests. Accomodations first rate, and terms moderate. Its situation is among the most central and pleasant in the city. jeod6m

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GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
Spring and Summer Goods!!
—AT—
181 EAST WATER STREET.
MACK BROTHERS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 21st, an extensive and select assortment of SILK ROBES, from $20 to $30 per robe, worth $25 to $35. SILKS by the yard, from 30c to $1, worth 75c to $1.00. GRENADINE GOODS, in black and colored, from $10 to $20, worth $25 to $40. BAREGES AND BAREGE ANGLAIS, in robes and by the yard, greatly under cost of importation. ORGANDIE ROBES, elegant styles, from $4 to $8, worth $8 to $10. FRENCH GRENADINE, (best qualities), in Chintz and plain colors, from 25 to 37½c per yard, worth 50c to 62½. GRENADINES, Japanese Grenadines, Pine Apple Goods, Challies, Mexaliques, Grenadilles, Poil de Chevre, and Fashionable Grey Goods, thirty per cent under cost of importation. 500 pieces French Calicoes and Colored Brilliants at reduced prices. 20 pieces Irish Linen at 25c per yd, worth 50c. Also, finer qualities in proportion.
Lace and Muslin Cur tains reduced 50 ℔ cent.
Barèges in Damasks, Tweed ique Nanzis, &c.
At 6 New Goods for Traveling Dresses, New Mourning Goods, New Chintz, Ginghams and Drillings, New Lace and Embroideries, New Gloves and Hosiery, New Bonnets, Ribbons and Parasols, New Mantillas, at prices never before heard of. Real India Camel Hair, and other shawls, &c., at very low prices.
Domestic Goods of every kind and description, at manufacturer's prices.
MACK BROTHERS,
181 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
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MRS. LEWIS BLAKE
WILL HAVE HER
Spring and Summer Opening!
THURSDAY, MAY 10,
At their New and Elegant Store,
NO. 264 MAIN STREET.
Ladies are respectfully invited to call.
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NEW AND CHOICE
SPRING GOODS
J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
NEW SPRING GOODS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.
consisting in part of

NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, EVENING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SILK ROBES, IN 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, ORGANDIES & JACONETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, CLOTH, CASSIMERES & SUMMER SUITINGS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a large Stock of

Housekeeping & Domestic Goods

WE have also added to our Immense Stock, a *Department exclusively for*

LINEN GOODS!!

Your attention is especially called to this branch of our Stock, as we shall keep the largest and best selected stock of Linen Goods of every description, ever Kept in the city, and sell them cheap.

OUR THIRD FLOOR is *used exclusively* for the *manufacturing* of

Cloaks, Raglans, Mantillas, &c., &c.

We shall keep on hand a very large stock of the latest styles. Raglans, Mantillas, &c., made to order.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST. We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS, RUGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

ever offered in the West. We have the *latest and newest* patterns and styles of Oil English, Brussels, Wilton, Tapestry, Hyslow (the best Carpet made), Three-ply, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Is full of all kinds of
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Which will be sold *cheap for cash* and *cash only*.
J. L. DAVIS,
de16jl6d2w1y 178 East Water st., Milwaukee.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West
NO. 17
Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time has Come: SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine
Can now be had for.....$100
Do. No. 1.....90

☞ "For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and household sewing machine in the World."—*I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette.*

☞ "We have tried them in our own families and find them superior to any in use."—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Family Sewing Machines from Forty to Seventy-Five Dollars.

The Family Machines in use, with IMPROVED HEMMER, hemme different width of hem, stitching, gathering, felling and sewing it at the same time. Also all the Standard Machines at greatly reduced prices, of I. M. SINGER & CO., of New York.

☞ Machine Twist of superior quality. Needles, Bobbins, Shuttles, &c., and every article used or appertaining to Singer's Machines, can be had at this agency.

W. H. SPEAR,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.,
nov19l6m7d&wly No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread, they form a fine, firm, elastic seam, alike on both sides, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will be belted from power when a large size is wanted, or treadle can be used, even if she works for many on an hour.

A new treadle Machine for manufacturing purposes for $60.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Newhall House, Milwaukee.

J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RECEIVING direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and worth

Goods of their own Manufacture,

Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We keep our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and will satisfy those who give us a call, that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to please all who will give us a trial.

In our stock may be found at all times every description of

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES, &c.,
TRUNK TRIMMINGS,
PATENT AND ENAMELLED LEATHERS,
ENAMELLED CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS, LACES, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Trunk Nails, Tacks and Covering Rags.

All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer at many styles and qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.

Milwaukee, 136 East Water Street.
ja18l6d&wly GEO. DYER & CO.

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE
143 East Water Street.

WE HAVE NOW NOW IN STORE A very large and complete assortment of

Coach and Saddlery Hardware,

To which we would invite the attention of purchasers. In the stock can be found every article required by the manufacturer, consisting in part of

Common and Fancy Hames;
Patent Gig and Self-Adjusting Trees;
Collars of every variety;
Patent and Enamel Leather;
Damasks, Laces, Silks, Fringes, &c.;
Coach and Buggy Lamps;
Springs, Axles and Malleable Iron;
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, &c.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, and receive our goods direct from first hands, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

A call is respectfully solicited at

143 East Water Street.
nov2l6d&wly BARNES BROTHERS.

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Insurance & Real Estate Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of

OGDEN & CLARKE,

And solicit a portion of the public patronage.
For a list of the Insurance Companies represented we refer to our card in another column.
Parties having property to sell at

Prices to Suit the Times,

are requested to leave us a list.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AND LOANS NEGOTIATED

On Real Estate Security.
☞ Office on Michigan St., under the Newhall House.
JAMES N. OGDEN, A. F. CLARKE.
Milwaukee, May 10, 1860. my1 3d&3dm

Real Estate & Insurance Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a Partnership under the style of

ALLIS & MCGREGOR,

For the transaction of a general

Land, Loan and Insurance Business.

We shall pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, NOTES, STOCKS AND SECURITIES generally.

Also, the lending and borrowing of money, the payment of Taxes, and the making of collections throughout the State.

We are agents for some of the most substantial Insurance Companies, and are prepared to do business on favorable terms.

We are also prepared to do conveyancing in all its branches and shall faithfully attend to all business entrusted to us.

OFFICE on East Water Street, under the State Bank.
EDWARD P. ALLIS. JOHN P. MCGREGOR.
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Insurance, Land and Money Agency
—OF—
J. H. CRAMPTON.

New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.....$230,761 69
THOS. K. BEECHER, President.
GEO. D. JEWETT, Secretary.

North American Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.....$357,726 67
JAMES G. BOLLES, President.
A. F. HASTINGS, Secretary.

REFERENCES IN MILWAUKEE.
Lester Sexton, Esq., John Bradford, Atkins, Steele and White, James B. Martin, Silkman & Field.
☞ Policies issued at fair rates by
J. H. CRAMPTON, Agent.
Office under the Newhall House, on Michigan st.
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Insurance.

The Arctic Insurance Company,
NO. 18 WALL ST., N. Y.

THIS COMPANY HAS A CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, securely invested, amounting to over

$300,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS taken

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

It is believed in the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If the end health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Dey street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.

It drives to terms
Intestine worms:
Cures every child;
If he's alive, mild;
Don't he other dose
So longer fear,
Your note must live
If this you give.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. my1sd1m

CROUP OR RATTLES.

FOR THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE, the Mexican Mustang Liniment may be relied on as a safe and speedy remedy, if applied in season. Apply promptly to the throat and chest and rest in.

Burns

are eased of all pain in a very few minutes, and heal without scar. It is a sovereign remedy for burns.

Frozen Limbs.

Keep away from the fire; take the frost out in ice cold water; then wrap them up in Ointment. Renew the Ointment once in 6 hours; they will cause the pain and take the frost out, and will be entirely well in a few days.

Bronchitis and Asthma

Are relieved by Dr. Flint's Magnetic Ointment, and even Consumption itself in a number of cases been cured.

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers.

Dr. Flint's Office, 25 Cliff street, New York.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

THIS STRICTLY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is introduced by one of the first physicians and chemists of our age, in saving the lives of thousands of persons, young and old, having all the symptoms of incipient pulmonary diseases.

Price 75 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. my15d1m

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Pills is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY
WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
oct15ed&tw1w1y New York.

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Chicago and Racine, and has been thoroughly refitted and remodeled so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose department is unsurpassed in the entire west.

☞ For particular and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
R. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug15-1dewtfr.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

THE ANNOYANCE OF A BAD COLD or cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections (as they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases—with this combining vegetable specific. All other preparations sometimes fail, this never.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. my15d1m

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A NORTH-WEST CORNER OF MAIN and Wisconsin streets, has been opened upon the Eastern plan of low rate of interest on deposites. Any amount may be deposited not less than one dollar. Interest allowed upon deposites running over thirty days, and interest compounded every six months. Every precaution will be made to render this institution prompt, reliable and in every respect worthy of public confidence and Warrants, Gold Silver, Exchange, Gold and Silver bought and sold.

HARVEY TERRY,
mar26d&3m6y Principal and Manager.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN

Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,

NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,

COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED promptly at current rates of exchange.

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Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cummings, President Grand Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; Dodge, Treasurer, St. Louis; Prairie Bank, Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar29d63ly

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BANKERS,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, discount Notes, Gold, &c. Negotiate and draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland, France and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1wly975

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—OF—

WALTER DELAFIELD,

WAUKON.....IOWA

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITTED at current rates of Exchange.

Refer to Ex-Governor Dodge, Mess. Strickland & Co., Milwaukee; Bank of N. Y.; Wm Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee. feb10-3d&1w

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From S. P. Rounds' Agency.

FAY & CO'S MACHINERY DEPOT CHICAGO — ILLINOIS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT of

Stationary Steam Engines & Boilers

Portable Steam Engines,
Feed and Mortising Machines,
Woodworth Planing Machines, with and without Matchers,
Doane's Patent Reversing Machines,
do Stave and Barrel Machinery,
do Header and Jointers,
do Shingle Machines.

Sole Agents for the sale of DEFOREST'S celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand Bolting Cloths.

A large stock constantly on hand; also,

HART & MUNSON'S PATENT
FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS,
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,
LACING, PACKING, &c.,

At the very lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my19g3m-1y 12 Clark street, Chicago.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

MILLERS' AND GROCERS' BAGS, manufactured and printed to order, with beautiful and appropriate devices, of new and strong Linen Seamless Grain and Bounty Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use; also, bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Seed, &c., &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and despatch.

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Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy20-

A. P. LOCKERBY'S

GENERAL LAND AGENCY,

AND ABSTRACT OFFICE,

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN.

FOR MAKING COLLECTIONS, EXAMINATIONS of Titles, Payment of Taxes, and the transaction of all Real Estate business, in Northern and Central Wisconsin.

REFERENCES.

Lawrence & Hobart, Wausau, Wis.; Strickland & Co., Milwaukee; Wis.; Hon. A. G. Ellis, Stevens Point, Wis.; N. B. Vanvliet, Madison, Wis.; C. H. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Bryant & Co., N. Y. City; L. W. Kuetzenbach, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

☞ Office over Jackson and Fourth sts.

feb15-2m&6m A. P. LOCKERBY,
Notary Public.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7.00
do do six months	4.00
do do three months	2.00
do do per week	15
do do per week	2.00
PAPERS to the Trade, per hundred	7.00
DAILY, by mail, per annum	4.00
do do six months	2.00
do do three months	1.00
do do per month	1.30
do do single copies, 2 cents.	
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EARLY AFFECTIONS.

A TALE OF THE SEA COAST.

BY WILL H. MORRISON.

"Within thy inmost temple keep
A love of virtue, pure and deep—
A love of truth and beauty;
So shall thou lift and souls above
Life's woes, by love; the path of love
Is aye the path of duty."

Love, it matters not how modified by time or circumstances, however disguised by modest prudence or the mingling of other passions, is even the true, the faithful inhabitant of the human heart. It appears its distinguishing characteristic. It hourly brings into existence the most innocent simplicity. It is seen in the happy eyes and glad voice, and gesture of the infant, when it hears its mother's well-known words of end-earment. The school boy surrounded by all his frolic, wanderings and light hearted carelessness, feels in every hour in which the exhuberance of his playful spirits permits him to feel, that his home, and the inmates of that home, although they have been inured to sing the lovely songs of life, are dearer to his youthful heart than all else beside. Aye, and not unfrequently, there are some of his schoolmates the recipients of his fond recollections, though they may not be among those who have passed their joyous childhood around the sacred hearth of his father's fireside.

Youth—'tis then that the reign of love is at its zenith; it would be unnecessary to add that then its thrilling and electric glow is the one subduing and engrossing feeling. Ambition, with its bright alluring anticipations, may lead the haughty heart of manhood astray; but the hero or conqueror feels his heart bound when he lays the laurels he has won at the feet of her, before he is himself subdued, with a rapture far deeper, purer, even nobler than it did when his resistless powers forced victory to declare the triumph his. Nay, his ambition was love misdirected, as was proved by the sweet, calm, satisfied thrill that pervaded his entire frame, and chosen a home in his delighted heart when he performed the homage due to his spirit's acknowledged and rightful sovereign. All powers, however subtle, all passions, however strong and unwrought with our nature become enfeebled by age, with the single exception of this all-pervading universal characteristic—love. Aye, judgment and reason may desert its throne, but the heart loves on. Let the dotage of the poor old man be pardoned, pitied if you will, but not despised; for it is but a proof that while the human being exists, he cannot cease to love.—Puerile imbecility may be there, but it is most touching to see that tenderest, most delicate and purest of passions outliving all of grosser turning, turning around him, with all its soft human longings and attachments, even in the midst of his decay, and refusing to vacate its habitation in his heart till the fragile thread, which binds soul and body together is served, and the heart's fluttering are stilled. Not less useful to man then permanently abiding. It is impossible for him to tell what he may be, do or endure, till the self-animating spirit of love calls him into action or sufferance.

Man, in his dreamy childhood, before his moral and intellectual capabilities have been called into requisition, is a mighty compounded solidity of unknown, unawakened power. True respect or love touches the hidden impetus, and stirring up all those dormant faculties, influences and prompts the gifted being to step forth into the world with all of his high and noble aspirations aroused and enlisted, the character of his heart and life indelibly impressed upon every thought, purpose and action, and prepared to brave with unshrinking fortitude, every peril which may threaten to obstruct his course, though arrayed in the wildest and most appalling form. And oh! who could forego the consolation that it pours on the fainting heart in its hours of sickening despondency! If such be its influence upon man, what must it be in woman—that beautiful assemblage of all that is enviable, delicate, refined, and exalted in human nature! In the tender care, the watchful and unwearied solicitude of a mother, you may view its perfection! There you behold a depth and a purity which man may aspire to and emulate, but can never hope to attain; and there is a time in every woman's life, when the key which locks the deepest love of her soul is turned by the master hand; and then she can no more help loving than the lark can help soaring up toward the blue etherial heavens above. You might as well bid the proud waves of old ocean to be calm, as to bid a woman to divest herself of that love, when the time has come for the development of the latent spark. It is an utter impossibility.—Now matter how widely seperate their circumstances in life—no matter how fondly reason may whisper, "it must not be;" or pride and prudence may urge, "it is unwise;" everything, *everything* falls as resistlessly before it, as that days fall off into the mighty past, before the great destroyer—Time. But first love has been distinguished by a peculiar disdainfulness of sneer, as if less likely to be true and enduring than that of a more advanced and matured period of life.

"Oh, lame and impotent conclusion!"—When the heart is young, it is true to impulse, and to guile a stranger, is it less qualified to receive a deep and a permanent impression than after its trembling sensibilities have been seared, its fresh and dewy purity sullied and departed, and the bright fervor of its morning radiance overcast and dark-ned? It has been called unpopular—even childish; but are not the feelings and passions of the child the germs of which the outbudding is to give a shade to the character of the man? Reason, that God-given power, says that first love must be the purest; and experience, the teacher that deals with stern realities, declares that it is most lasting. To confirm this, it would be enough to appeal to the personal experience of every one in his own individual feeling, if his heart has not, in his very youth, been deadened by the degrading pursuit of some sordid purpose. Even then the oldest and most heartless soul will own that what enchanted its affections when young, left an indelible impression which no subsequent event could ever wholly eradicate.

Gentle reader, we have been led into an unwonted degree of prefacing by a desire to obliterate certain prejudices, ere we proceed to relate an event which once influenced by those prejudices, and a stranger to the reality of the circumstances, might be inclined to think improbable; but which some will know to be true. To the latter this introductory was unnecessary, and might be passed over; the former, if they have not felt, do not feel, nor can be brought to feel and understand the deep, and engrossing and abiding power of love, especially of first love, are more to be pitied than envied.

CHAPTER II.

"Time makes all but True Love cold.
The burning flights that then were told
Run molten still in memory's mold,
And will not cool."

CAMPBELL.

Walter Emerson had been recently united to a most amiable young lady, whose charms both of mind and person had long engaged his tenderest affections. Deep, calm, and unalloyed was the happiness which pervaded his soul in his hours of undisturbed retirement, accompanied by her who was to him a ministering angel of genial bliss. But, like all earth's transitory happiness, those hours sped fast away. He was one of those gallant men "whose home is on the deep;" and soon, too soon he received orders to resume his command on board the A—— privateer.

The call of his country could not be heard in vain. He immediately joined his vessel, curbing his feelings as he best might, appearing to show before his gallant crew no symptoms of backwardness to leave his native land. It would not indeed be possible for a man possessing such daring courage to look around him upon so many brave fellows, ready at a moment to execute whatever enterprise of peril he should command, and even while he beheld their hardy resolution, still felt sick despondency weighing down his heart.

His feelings were partly concealed, partly thrown aside, yet he bore himself as a man possessing daring courage—a true American commander.

During his cruise, he received one letter from home, informing him that his presence would have been very agreeable, to welcome a young stranger, whose open countenance bespoke him an Emerson. His young wife had gone to reside with a distant relative till his return. That relative had been married several years, but as yet had no family, and, as there had been, even from their childhood, a very friendly intimacy between her and Mrs. Emerson, she had prevailed upon the latter to reside with her, chiefly with the kind intention of preventing that melancholy into which she appeared so inclined to sink. The affectionate and maternal care of Mrs. Clifford, the relative alluded to, was of the greatest advantage to the lonely and tender mother.

But her greatest pleasure was to sit and gaze on her infant son, tracing what she conceived to be his close resemblance to his distant father. That sweet, pure infant was no doubt dear, very dear, to its mother's heart, as her own infant; but what must have been her love to the father, when every faint resemblance which the lovely innocent bore to him made it doubly dear! Oh! What man could but duly appreciate the deep and all-absorbing love of woman! that he should feel but the hundreth part of that fervent, disinterested passion which fills her entire soul, and makes Ler esteem all her sufferings as nothing if she can but minister to his happiness! Were he but blessed as he ought to be, in feeling himself the object of such pure, devoted attachment, he never could act to woman the mean, the selfish, the ungenerous part that he too often degrades himself by acting. While woman thinks but of him she loves, and makes all her actions, all her wishes, all her thoughts subservient to his felicity, man—proud, selfish, unfeeling man—regards but the gratification of his desires, —his love scarce passes beyond himself.—Yet this is too severe and general a censure. Men are not all so; and the wisest, best and greatest of men are those who can best estimate the value of woman's gentle, loving heart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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I claim the reversed action of valves combined with governors, as hereinfore used. And as this effect can be produced by many mechanical devices, (apparently not similar, but really incident with my improvement,) by which infringers have imposed upon the public, I therefore caution and request all persons interested, to examine carefully all alleged improvements in valves or governors, to see if the application of this truth or principle, first discovered and applied by me, is not involved in their arrangements,—and thereby prevent fraud upon the purchaser, and injustice, both of which have at present much annoyed by their piratical depredations.

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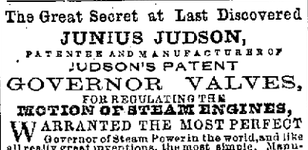

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BOY'S TOY SHOVELS AND SPADES,

Rakes, Hoes, &c. A full assortment at

JOHN NAZRO & CO'S.

TABLE CUTLERY.

BLAIR & PERSONS HAVE JUST OPENED a large Stock of Table Cutlery, of their own importation, which they will sell at wholes

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Japanese at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 8—3 P. M.

This P. M. the Embassy dined with the Mayor and members of the City Council at the Gilmore House.

Afterwards they took their station on the portico to witness the operations of the paid Fire Department and the fire alarm telegraph. An alarm box was placed on the portico, and after being explained to the Ambassadors an alarm was communicated through the city, and in a few moments the entire department, with steam fire engines and hook and ladder with steam fire engines and hook and ladder companies, were on the ground ready for operation. Numerous streams of water were thrown to a great height, which seemed greatly to astonish and interest the visitors, who made many inquiries concerning this novel exhibition.

The Vice Governor of the Embassy explained officially the high gratification of the Ambassadors.

Their reception thus far seems to have given them the greatest satisfaction—all the arrangements having been carried out in a manner reflecting much credit on the judgment and good taste of those having it in charge. To night there was a grand display of fire works in front of the hotel, and the throng of people was immense. The visitors leave to-morrow morning in a special train for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, June 9—3 P. M.

The Japanese passed down Baltimore street to the depot at 10 o'clock this morning, en route to Philadelphia. They rode in open barouches, and were escorted by two military companies and a large police force. The streets were thronged with spectators. The Japanese gracefully and smilingly waved their adieus in response to the waving handkerchief of the ladies.

Subsequently the ambassadors expressed to Mayor Swan and the Committee of Arrangements the delight and gratification they had experienced at their splendid reception.

The special train, handsomely decorated, left at half-past 10 o'clock, amid tremendous cheering from the vast concourse of people who flocked up all the avenues and streets in the vicinity.

Baltimore has given them an idea of what they may expect in Philadelphia and New York, though it will be difficult to exceed their reception and welcome here, or do as much to please and interest the distinguished visitors as the Baltimoreans have crowded into 24 hours.

Fears of an Assault on Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, June 9—3 P. M.

Many rumors of an extraordinary character prevail as to Senator Sumner. It appears that last evening an individual, representing himself from Virginia, called at his room and imperiously demanded an explanation of certain parts of his recent speech. Mr. Sumner gave him no satisfaction, and ordered him to depart, which he did with threats.

At a subsequent hour, three others called, halting in the passage, and sent up word that they wished to see him alone. They refused the invitation to enter his room, where Mr. Sumner was surrounded by friends, and left, sending a threatening message by the servant that they would come with a force to assault him at ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Sumner's friends were again present, in view of these countenances. None of them accompanied him from his residence to the Senate to-day, apprehensive of personal violence. They are determined to exercise watchfulness and precaution. The attention of the Chief of Police has been called to the subject.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 9—3 P. M.

The death of Mr. Burroughs will be announced in the House to-day, by Mr. Ely of New York, and addresses will be delivered by Mr Etheridge of Tennessee, the colleague of the deceased on the committee on Indian affairs, and Messrs. John Cochrane, Spaulding and Fenton of N. Y.

John Ericsson, Naval Architect, and late chief constructor at the naval arsenal, Constantinople, filed to-day before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, charges of a severe character against John P. Brown, dragoman and Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. The charges are of robbery, attempted assassination, false imprisonment conniving with others to deprive Mr. Ericsson of his office under the Turkish Government, and several others of an equally serious character. Mr. Ericsson asks in his petition that investigation be made into these charges, as they are susceptible of the clearest proof.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Maj. Gen. Jessup was struck with paralysis this morning, and to-night there is no prospect of his recovery.

The practice ship Plymouth, with the second and fourth classes of acting midshipmen will leave Annapolis, the first of next week, for Cadiz, Flayal, Gibraltar and Madeira, and return in about three months.—Capt Craven will command.

Bell and Everett Meeting.

NEW YORK, June 9—3 P. M.

The meeting held at the Cooper Institute last night, called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Messrs. Bell and Everett, drew together several thousand persons.

Speeches were made by Hon. Jas. Quarles and Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, and Hon Z-bulon B. Vance.

During the meeting an extract was read from Hon. Millard Fillmore's letter, to the fact that he would vote for Bell and Everett, even if his should be the only vote cast for them in this State.

Departure of the Glasgow.

NEW YORK, June 9—3 P. M.

The Glasgow sailed this forenoon for Liverpool, with 217 passengers and $414,800 in specie.

New York Cricket Club.

NEW YORK, June 9—3 P. M.

The cricket match between the New York and Philadelphia Clubs, resulted in a draw.

Will Not Carry the Mails.

NEW YORK, June 9—3 P. M.

Commodore Vanderbilt has informed the Post Office Department that he will not carry the California mails after the 20th of June.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 9—9 P. M.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed were the following:

To incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia, and to authorize divorces, both final and modified, to be prosecuted before the Circuit Court of the District, and for the protection of deserted wives from the rapacity of their husbands. The Senate have yet to act upon the latter.

Mr. Ely announced the death of Mr. Burroughs, his late colleague.

Messrs. Ely, Fenton and Ethridge eulogized the public and private character of the deceased member.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the punishment of U. S. Marshals and Deputies for permitting the escape of prisoners in their custody, as was also the bill amending the act to extend the laws and judicial system of the U. S. to Oregon.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Washington Goff, praying that the P. M. General be authorized to contract with him and associates for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Japan in first class sailing vessels and steamers.

Mr. Slidell made an unsuccessful effort to call up the report of the select committee on printing abuses.

The army appropriation bill was taken up

A long debate ensued on the amendment for paying interest to the States for money advanced to the general government for military purposes which was finally rejected—ayes 22, nays 29.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend by adding an additional section increasing the amount now allowed by law for distributing arms and military equipments among the militia of the U. S. to $600,000 per year.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend the amendment as follows: That arms be distributed according to the number of free white citizens in the different States, as shown by the census of 1860—rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the amendment by providing that one-half the arms now on hand be distributed—rejected.

Mr. Davis moved to add to the amendment, "provided that the arms so distributed shall be manufactured by the United States"—agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was then voted down and the bill passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. King offered the customary resolutions, and stated that Mr. Seward, who had been called away, had prepared a eulogy.—The eulogy was sent to the Clerk's desk and read.

Messrs. Hamlin and Doolittle spoke in an appropriate and feeling manner of the high public character and private virtues of the deceased, when the Senate adjourned.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, June 9—9 P. M.

A tenement house in North William St. was burned last night. One man was burned to death, and two women were seriously injured by jumping from the chamber windows.

Geo. Law and Augustus Conover, auctioneers of P. M Fowler, have applied for an injunction to restrain the Marshal of the U. S. from levying on their property. One point of their defence is that Fowler was a defaulter of $80,000 at the time of the execution of the bond, which fact was well known to officers of the Department at Washington.

A special Washington despatch to the Evening Post says: It is generally supposed that it was the intention of the assailants of Mr. Sumner to assassinate him on the spot. His friend are greatly incensed, and any further efforts to harm him will result in a deadly conflict. They say they are determined to defend him at all hazards.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9—9 P. M.

The schooner Red Fox, from Tampico on the 4th, has arrived.

Urega had been captured and Guadaljara afterwards taken by Gen. Wool, completely routing the Liberals.

A cannon ball took off Urega's legs.

Zuloaga escaped from Miramon, and declared himself President.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9—9 P. M.

The Douglas committee at Danielsonville, was represented by 100 delegates from 21 parishes. The committee resolved to abide by the Baltimore nominations. The delegates appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention go uninstructed.

Ex-Senator Soule, Gov. Wickliffe, and Isaac Myree, were the ruling spirits of the Convention.

For Sale or Rent.

Lake Superior Pig Iron.

50 TONS NO. 1 PIG IRON, FROM PIONEER iron Company, Lake Superior, landed and for sale in lots to suit.
DOUSMAN & CO.
je5'58541m Foot of East Water street.

TO RENT.

TWO OFFICES IN JUNEAU BLOCK, now occupied by John L. Doran, Esq.; also, one front office, over Chas. Spangenberg's store. Possession given June 15.
my30'58td CHARLES QUENTIN & CO

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COST TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS—to import; with all the diagrams fully illustrating the solar system also philosophical subjects; together with a number of comical illustrations. I will sell the whole very cheap for cash. Any one who wants to make from fifty to one hundred dollars per day, here's a chance for you.
CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL country residence, four miles from Walker's Point Bridge, containing 40 acres, highly cultivated, with a superior house and barn, and with all other superior conveniences. I will not at a great bargain or exchange for improved city property.
CALEB WALL.
my22

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I HAVE ONE AND A HALF ACRES on the Watertown Plank road, one mile from the city limits, which I will sell at a great bargain, or I have eight acres of land in the Sixth Ward which I want to lease for three or five years.
CALEB WALL.
my22

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FOR sale at a great sacrifice. One of Lilley's Patent; one of Herring's do.
CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.
my30'58td1 R. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 243 East Water street, now occupied by HUNN & HOWARD. For further particulars inquire of I. SELLECK, at the General Stage Office No. 243 East Water street, up stairs.
my8'58td1f

FOR SALE.

THE LOT 26X120, IN BLOCK 14, Third Ward, opposite Seaman's Furniture Store, Huron street, with the buildings thereon. Terms made known on the premises.
apr19'58d30m PATRICK O'DONNELL.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and about 40 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, County seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It is offered on the account of the failing health of the owner, and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment.
WM. FELLOWES.
Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. apr.16'58d3mos

TO RENT FOR $200 PER YEAR.

A GOOD HOUSE AND BARN AND 300 acres of land within the city limits. Fruits and shrubbery in abundance on the place.
ap2'58td1f EDWD. P. ALLIS.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A YOUNG HORSE, GENTLE and kind, about five years old: suitable for a Ladies' Saddle Horse; for sale by
JOHN NAZRO & CO.
apr26

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Harnessus, &c., for sale cheap.
E. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.
mar23'58d3mos E. OLMSTED.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOTS 10 AND 11, BLOCK 208, MURRAY'S Addition, 1st Ward, on Prospect street; a very suitable place for a gardener.
Quarter Block 57, 1st Ward:
Lot 6, block 151, 1st Ward, corner of Knapp and Milwaukee streets, with brick house containing rooms. Rent $250 per year.
Lots 1 and 2, block 50, on West Water street; also and others to let at low rates.
Lots, block 52, on East Water street, with dock on the river.

FOR SALE.

East ½ of S. 34 quarter block 64, 1st Ward, corner of Marshall and Cedar streets.
Lot 7, block 75, in 7th Ward, with dwelling house.
South 42 feet of Lot 3, 7th Ward.
Good unimproved land will be received as part payment. Enquire at
A. ROSENTHAL,
my23 Knoeland Block, No. 1.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, at J. K. Sherman's Tannery, on the Canal Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee.
mar16'58d1f J. K. SHERMAN.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF EDWIN TOWNSEND, on the corner of Division and Clark streets. The house is nearly five years old and in a high state of cultivation.
The above property will be sold at a price which will enable the purchaser to rent it in a short time to get his money back and retain the house and one lot free.
Apply to
ap9'58d1f EWD. P. ALLIS, Vice State Bank.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST CENTRALLY located Pews in St. Paul's Church with fixtures, for sale cheap. Apply to
ap16'58td1f A. ALLOTT,
203 East Water street.

Paper Hangings, &c.

COLLINGBOURNE'S
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES
Brushes, and Artist's Colors,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
317 MAIN STREET - - - - - - MILWAUKEE

WALL PAPER.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Styles of Wall Paper just received by
FAXON & VAUX,
LATE J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM,
YOUNG'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.
jy28'58d1y

J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
HAVE OPENED
AT THE OLD STAND,
21 WISCONSIN STREET,
—ONE OF—
The Largest & Best Selected Stock
—OF—
Paper Hangings & Window Shades
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET,
Which they are
Selling at 40 per cent. Less
Than other House in th's City.
Please Call and Examine the Goods.
may1'58d1y

F. Y. HORNING'S
PLANING AND FLOORING MILL, AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY, at the old stand, east side of Milwaukee River between Mason and Oneida streets, opposite Ludington & Co.'s Lumber Yard. Seasoned Sash and Doors always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. Also all kinds of Mouldings for sale.
jy13'58d1y

COTTON SEINE TWINE.
JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF Cotton Seine Twine. Also Broom Tying, and a generation assortment of Twine, for sale by
JOHN NAZRO & CO.
my28

Kedzie's Rain Water Filters.
BLAIR & PERSONS ARE THIS DAY IN receipt of a lot of the above celebrated Filters, which are for sale at low prices.
my2

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY, P. M., June 9th, 1860.

An error in the types yesterday made us quote Exchange at 1¾@¾ ₱ cent below the current rate.

The week closes on a quiet money market, and the only feature wherein it has differed from last week is a more abundant supply of Exchange, the result of larger exports and increased activity in the produce market. The current rate is the same, 1¾ ₱ cent prem., and cannot well be lower as long as it continues to bring 1¾ in Chicago. Currency is in good supply, and there is no trouble in getting good commercial paper done at 10 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO is in better supply and rates easy at 1¾ premium on the street, and 1¾ at the banks. Gold selling at 1¾ prem.

MESSRS. PRICE, FARMER & Co. are buying currency and coin at the annexed rates:

CURRENCY.

	Discount.
Illinois	1 ₱ cent
Indiana, (Free Banks, Specie paying)	1 do
State Bank Iowa	2 do
North Carolina	2 do
South do	2 do
Georgia	3 do
Alabama	3 do
Tennessee	2 do
District of Columbia	2 do

GOLD.

American Gold	1@1¼ Prem.
California	Par.
Sovereigns	$4 86
Napoleons	3 85
Ten Thalers	7 00
do Prussian	5 99
Patriot Doubloons	5 50
Spanish Doubloons	16 20
Ducats	2 50
Guineas	5 00
10 Guilders	4 00

SILVER.

American Half Dollars coined previous to 1853	1 02
do Quarter do do do do	1 02
Spanish Pillar Dollars	1 06
Mexican Dollars	1 05
Peruvian do	1 03
Five Francs	97
Prussian Thalers	70
English Shillings	23
Spanish Quarters (perfect)	23
do do (imperfect)	20
German Crowns	1 06
French Crowns	1 08
Guilders	40

Iron Ore, bbls	180	Exps. bbls	2,074
do lbs	57,695	Pails, doz	113
Coal, tons	3575	Cranberries, bbls	60
Salt, bbls	339	do boxs	74
Hemps & Necks, lbs	107,440	Matches, cases	271
Paper, lbs	92,195	Beer, ex bbls	903
Brick	45,000	do half-bbls	200
Brooms, doz	847	Pelts, lbs	27,925
		do bdls	14
		Soap, boxs	701
		Fish, bbls	254
		do half-bbls	240

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROCEEDINGS.—At the meeting of grain dealers in 'Change to-day, the following resolutions, recommended by the Board of Directors, were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That grain receipts shall not bear date more than twelve days previous to delivery, unless by mutual agreement between buyer and seller.

Resolved, That in all sales of grain by the car load, it shall be understood that 800 bushels constitutes a car load, unless otherwise agreed upon.

CHICAGO MARKET, JUNE 9TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,404
Wheat, bus	17,167
Corn, bus	58,449
Oats, bus	9,987
Rye, bus	75
Barley, bus	32

The *Press & Tribune* says of the market:

The continued light receipts of corn, as well as a slight improvement in New York and Buffalo, caused an increased speculative and shipping demand to-day, and the market advanced 1¢@2¢. About 170,000 bus of all grades changed hands at 48¢ for fall cases, asked; 4c@50c for No. 1 in store; and 46@47½c for No. 2—the market at the close, however, being rather quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 49c in store. Wheat was in good shipping request and steady at yesterday's prices—about 10,000 bus being sold at $1,00@1,07 for No. 1 spring, and $1,05 for No. 2 spring. Flour was quiet and neglected, with limited transactions at $3@5,75 for medium to spring extras. Oats in good shipping demand and firm at 32c. Rye in better request and higher—sales being made at 74c delivered at cars. Barley is dull and drooping. Highwines easier and more active—transactions varying from 18@18½.—Alcohol 37c. Provisions quiet. Hides quiet and about ½¢ lower on dry flint.

Freights were more active and somewhat firmer today—several vessels being engaged at 3@3½c for corn to Buffalo, 6½c for wheat to Oswego, 6c for corn to Oswego, and 3½c for oats to Oswego.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.—(From Thursday's *Tribune*.)—The demand is limited, as the attention of the trade is now concentrated towards the wool growing districts, where manufacturers and their agents as well as dealers, have already been making purchases. But most of the accounts respecting prices in town and country are conflicting in the extreme, and unlikely to be correct. From some localities we learn that sales are making at last year's prices; from others that an advance of 2c ₱ lb on last year's prices is obtained; and from other districts we hear that buyers cannot be induced to offer 2c ₱ lb, with nothing to justify this latter assertion but an uneasy money market here and in England, with a decline in the rate of interest and short supplies of fine wools everywhere, while the mills are running full time, generally, and we should think that the wools must suffer such a great depreciation in prices, when stubborn facts go to show that such is not the case, and that the farmers are in a better condition to hold their wools than they were last year, while the state of the money market, and the weak, unlike attitude of France give evidence of less fearful forebodings than were anticipated one year since, when speculators and dealers were timid about purchasing the clip, and consequently the greater portion fell into the hands of manufacturers.

It is now claimed that the prices then paid were too high, but the farmers do not say so. They assert that they only received a fair value for their wool, and this is all they claim now. If dealers are not prepared to pay it, they ask them to stay at home till they send the wools to market, and not resort the miserable subterfuge in depreciating their property which is still growing on the sheep's back. We quote: Saxony fleece, 42@43c for full blood and fine Saxony—they probably would be justified in selling their goods as early sales generally turn out best, and this was particularly the case last year. Other transactions include 50,000 lbs Domestic Merino at 35@36c for common to full blood Saxony; 15,000 lbs California at 12½@20c for common to fine; 80,000 lbs Pulled, at 30c for X & 1 Clty; 35c for super, 42½c for Lambs, and 31½@36c for fine, super and extra 31½c for Lambs, and 31½@36c for super and extra 31½c for Lambs, and 31½@36c for super and extra 31½c for Lambs, and 31½@36c for